MISSISSIPPI ORK

Velume 7.

CANTON, MISSISSIPPI, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1848.

PESSIONAL CARDS, &c.

TN. HERNDON, torney at Law, Madison County, Mississippi the room above the Post Office. whis care will receive his zeal- .nation.

11, 1848. T. H. THOMPSON.

shionable Tailor. the office formerty occupied by de Callibum, where he is pre-ade all kinds of work in his line ss, at prices to suit the times. is the road to wealth. 40-6m on June 16, '48.

S. L. MOSBY. ESTLEY & MOSBY. ES IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES; STOFFS, OILS, AND PAINTS;

GLASS AND PUTTY; BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, STATIONA-AUTOLES, PERFUMERY, &C. tim of GOLDEN MORTAR. CANTON, MI.

A ard-Read It.

subscribers beg leave, most resstelly, to thank their friends, any generous, liberal, and subatmage extended them. They their best exertions to merit a ne of the same-and will be werve their friends and the pretofore, at their old stand. GOLDEN MORTAR, where must received from New York thin, a FRESH and complete utof articles in their line. PRIESTLEY & MOSBY. m July 21, '48.

LOR & MCCUTCHEN. ESOES TO TAYLOR, HUNT, & CO.) in Produce and Grocery Merchants,

VICKSBURG, MISS. make advances in Cash and a supplies on Cotton, to be ship-Messrs. Brander, Williams. New Orleans. 49, 48.

IN L. R. COLEMAN, O. P. MOORE E COLEMAN & CO., MISSION MERCHANTS,

mm Boat Landing, Vicksburg, Mi. STANTLY in Store and for sale. gong, Rope, Jaynes, Linseys,

thranced on Cotton sent to us to in "this" or the New Orleans

burg, Aug. 28, 1848, 52-4m

WHEARD. DEALER IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Produce.

atoo City, Miss. Live particular attention to saving and forwarding cotton, lize &c. Just received Bagg-Rope, Kentucky Jeans and Bacon, Lard, Sugar cured amiture, and a general assort-

L. H. DUNCAN. Mission Merchant ECOMMON STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA 4 4 1848.

Dissolution.

Pettnership between Ewing & This day dissolved. Those the firm are expected to set-P. D. EWING,

J. J. PUGH. high wil continue the practice of may be found at the office compled by Ewing & Pugh.

GEORGE BAGBY

pened his saloon in the Canton where he is ready and anxmajorate all his friends, and a with a comfortable shave, at

Curring and DRESSING done in and most genteel style, and to

clim of every reasonable per-1848.

Going to Heaven. BY T. S. ARTRUR.

Whatever our gifts may be, the love of impart ing them for the benefit of others, brings Heaven into the soul .- MRS. CHILD.

An old man with a peaceful countenance sat in a company of twelve persons. They reafter attend the Circuit Courts were conversing, but he was silent. The theme punits of Attala, Leake, Madi-upon which they were discoursing was Heavto and Holmes. Business en- en; and each one who spoke did so with ani-

"Heaven is a place of rest," said one-"rest and peace. Oh! what sweet words! rest and peace. Here all is labor and disquietude,-There we shall have rest and peace.2

"And freedom from pain," said another, whose pale cheeks and sunken eyes, told many a tale of bodily suffering. "No more pain, no more sickness—the aching head will be at test the weary limbs find everlasting reposed "Sorrow and eighing shall forever flee away, spoke up a third one of the company. "No more grief, not one anguish of spirit. Happy, happy change!"

"There, added a fourth, the wounded spirthat none can bear, is healed. The reed long bruised by the tempest of life, finds a smiling sky, and a warm, refreshing healing sunshine Oh! how my soul pants to escape from the world, and like a bird fleeing to the mountainst get home from its dreary exile!

"My heart expands,' says another, 'whenever I think of heaven; and I long for the wings of a dove, that I may flee at once from this low, ignorant state, and bathe my whole soul in the sunlight of felicity. What joy it will be to cast off this cumbersome clay; to leave this poor body behind, and spread a free wing upon the heavenly atmosphere. I shall with delight the happy moment which sets me

Thus one after another spoke, and each one regarded Heaven, as a state of happiness into which he was to come after death; but the old man still sat silent, and his eyes bent thoughtfully upon the floor. Presently one said:

"Our aged friend says nothing. Has he no hope of heaven! Does he not rejoice with us is the happy prospect of getting there when the silver chord shall be loosened, and the gelden bowl broken at the fountain?"

The old man thus addressed, looked around upon his companions. His face remained serene, and his eyes had a heavenly expression.

"Have you not a blessed hope of Heaven?-Dues not your heart grow warm with sweet anticipations?" continued the last speaker, I never think of going to heaven, the old man said in a mild, quiet tone. "Nover think of going to Heaven," exclaimed one of the mosrdent of the company, his voice warming with indignation. "Are you heathen?"

"I am one who is patiently striving to fill my allotted place in life, replied the old man, as calmly as before, "And have you no hopes beyond the grave?" asked the last speaker.

"If I live right here, all will be right there." The old own pointed upward, "I have no anxiety about the future, -- no impatience, -- no ar dent longings to pass away and be at rest, as some of you have said. I already enjoy as 5. Sile, Sugar, Coffee, Candles, that is all that I can expect throughout and blusses, Nails, Spades, Shovels, ty. You al', my friends, seem to think that men come into heaven when they die .- You look shead to death with pleasure, because then you think you will enter the happy state you anticipate-or rather place; for it is clear you regard Heaven as a place full of delights, for those who may be fitted to become inhabitunts thereof. But in this case you are mistaken .- If you do not enter Heaven before you die, you never do so afterward. If Heaven be not formed within you, you will never find it out of you-you never come into ith

These remarks offended the company, and they scoke harshly to the old man, who made man firmly. no reply but arose and retired, with a sorrowful expression on his face. He went forth and assumed his daily occupations, and pursued them dilligently. These who had been assembled article has no real value, and it would be wrong with him also went forth one to his farm, anoth er to his merchandize, each one forgeting all he it." had thought about heaven and its felicities and only anxious to serve natural life and get gain. Heaven was above the world to them. and therefore, while in the world, they could article never could be used." only act upon the principle that governed the world; and prepare for heaven by pious acts on the sabbath. There was no other way to do, they believed-to attempt to bring religion down into the world only, in their view, desccrated it, and exposed it to ridicule and contempt.

The old man, to whom allusion has been made, kept a store for the rate of various useful atticles; those of the pious company who days. Is it by acts of over reaching your needed these articles as commodities of trade, or for their own use, bought of him, because they believed that he would sell them only what was of good quality. One of the most ardent of these came into the old man's store fear you are deceiving yourself. All who holding a small package in his hand; his eve was restless, his lip compressed, and he seem ed struggling to keep down a feeling of excited his brother whom he bath seen, how can he ment.

"Look at that," he said, speaking with some sternness, as he threw the package on the old man's counter.

The package was taken up, opened and examined.

"Well," said the old man, after he had made the examination, looking up with a steady eye auditor. He felt rebuked and humbled, and and a calm expression of countenance.

Well! Don't you see what is the matter? "I see that this article is a damaged one," was his self-love had been too deeply wounded.

replied. "And yet you gold it to me for good." The

that there had been an intention of wrongs

A flush warmed the pale cheek of the old nan at this remark. He examined the samble before him more carefully, and then open d barrel of the same commodity and compared ts contents with the sample. They agreed .--This was in good condition and of the best quality.

"Are you satisfied?" asked the visitor with an air of triumph.

'Of what?' the old man asked.

"That you sold me a bad article for a good

Intentionally !"

"You are the best judge. That hes with God and your own conscience." "Be kind enough to meura every article yo

ourchased of me, and get your money. There was a rebuke in the way this was said which was keenly felt. An effort was made to soften the aspersion tacitly cast upon the

old man's integrity, but it was receiv d withback and the money which had been paid for it

"You will not lose, I hope," said the purchaer with affected sympathy.

"I shall lose what I paid for the article!"

"Why not return it, as I have done?" 'The man from whom I purchased is neithe onest nor responsible, as I have recently learned. He left this city last week in no very oreditable manner, and no one expects to see him back again.

"That is hard; but Ureally don't think you ought to lose."

'The article is not merchantable. Loss i therefore, inevitable.

"You can of course, sell at some price. "Would it be right to sell at any price, an ar teile known to be useless-nay, worse than useless, positively injurious to any one who

might use it." 'If any should see proper to buy from you the whole lot, knowing that it was injured, you would certainly sell. For instance if I were to offer you two cents a pound for what I bought from you at six cents, would you not

take me at my offer?" "Will you boy at that price ?" 'Yes. I will give two cents.'

What would you do with it? 'Sell it again, What did you suppose

would do with it? Throw it in the street? 'To whom would you sell?'

*I'd find a purchaser. At an advance ?

A triffe.

The inquiries of the old man created a suspicion that he wished to know who was to be the second purchaser in order that he might go to him and get a better price than was offered. This was the cause of a brief answer given to his questions. He clearly comprehended what gain of his adventures, he will let his goods was passing in the other's mind, but took no

For what purpose would the individual who purchases of you buy?' he pursued.

'To sell again.'

'At a further advance, of course?' "Certainly."

*And to some one, in all probability, who would be deceived into purchasing a worthless

"As likely as not; but with that I have no concern. I sell it for what it is, and ask only vliat et is worth.

Is it worth anything?

Why-yes-I can't say-no.' The first words were uttered with hesitation; the last one with a decided emphasis. 'But then it has a market value, as every article has."

" "I cannot sell to you my friend, said the old | wor d.

Why not? I am sure you cannot do better. 'I am not willing to become a party in wrongng my neighbors. That is the reason. The for me to take even a farthing per pound for

'You might sell it at an advance, and the purchaser from you at a still further advance, but some one would be cheated in the end, for the that they have won the favorable opinion of

But the loss would be divided. It is not right that one man should bear all. In the end it would be distributed among a good many, and the loss fall lightly upon each.

The good old man shook his head. "My friend, he said, laying his hand gently upon his arm-"Not very long since; I heard you indulging the most arden' anticipations of Heavon. You expected to get there one of these neighbor, that you expect to merit Heaven? Will becoming a party to wrong make you more fitted for the company of angels who seek the good of others, more than themselves! I come into Heaven love God, and I would ask with one of the spostles, alf a man love not love God whom he bath not seen? You have much yet to learn my friend . Of that true religion by which Heaven is formed in man, you have not yet learned the bare rudiments,"

There was a calm carnestnes in the manne of the old man, and an impressiveness in the tone of his voice, that completely subdued his went away more serious than he had come .-But though his mind was not free from anger

After he had gone away, the property about which so much had been said, was taken and

The sample from which he had bought and and act with a view to the common good. It ety, study, indust y, and good behaviour will "Unless we reform our precent system of which he had sold was next examined all were to do so, you can easily see that we elevate him above those who now secerat him tillage, we soon shall be absolutely ruined Our various employments are means whereby Look at his hands! They are stained with groce and our lands will be alike worthless .laden with rich produce, than if he had cought tog " market of the world. As the latter change only for himself. And do you not also see All this sounds very ridiculous when apthat he would obtain for himself equal if not plied to lawyers, and is equally so when ap- spetem of agriculture, and wisely adapt it to greater advantages. If the builder had in view plied to mechanics. The fools who prate at the wants of civilized man, what has hitherto the comfort and convenience of his neighbors. while crecting a house, instead of regarding only " honest, industrious, and sober," insult hereafter bring to us poverty and degradation. only the money he was to receive for his work, his intelligence and basely imply, that, from Abolitionists, need not trouble themselves, he would not only perform that work more In due time the damaged article was brott faithfully, and add to the common stock of happiness but would lay for himself a source of perennial satisfaction. He would not, after receiving the reward of his labor in a just return of this world's goods, lose all interest in the result of that labor; but would instead, have a feeling of deep interior pleasure whenever he looked at a human habitation erected by his hands, arising from a consciousness that his skill had enabled him to add to the commo good. The tillersf o the soil, the manufacture of its products into useful articles, the artisans of every class, the literary and professional man, all would, if moved by a regard for the welfare of the whole social body, not only act more efficiently in their callings, but would derive therefrom a delight now unimagined except by avery few. Hence I could not be so blind as not to see that the only right course for us not to pursue was to destroy worthless and injurious commodity, rather than sell it at any price to one who would, for gain, either himself defraud his neighbor, or aid nother in doing it. The article was not only uscless, it was worse than useless. How then could I, with a clear conscience, sell it? No -no my friend. I am not afraid of any worldly ill-but I am afraid of doing wrong to my neighbors; or of putting it in the power of any one clue to do wrong. As I have said before if every man were to look to the good of the whole, instead of turning all his thoughts in upon himself, his own intercets would be bet

ter and he would be far happier." "That's a beautiful theory," remarked the friend, "but never canbe realized in actual life Men are too selfish. They would find no pleasure in contemplating the enjoyments of others, but would rather be envious of others' good. The merchant, so little does he care for the common welfare, that unless he receive the perish in his ware-house---to distribute them even to the suffering, would not make him happier. And so with the product of labor in all the various grades of society. Men turn their eyes inward upon the great social world. Few, if any, understand that any other part of the whole, must affect the whole and consequently themselves. Were this thoroughly understood selfishness would lead men to act less selfishly? We should have heaven upon earth if your pure theories could be brought out into

netual life." 'Heaven will be found no where else by man.'

was replied to this. "What !" said the friend in surprise, "Do you mean to say that there is no heaven for the good who bravely battle with evil in this life? Is all the reward of the righteous in this

The Mechanic.

The editor of the Portland Transcript says, that "certain editors, with owl-like gravity, address themselves to the mechanic, telling him if he is industrious he will get wealthif studious he will will get knowledge-if virtuous he will get a good name, and into good society, &c. &c., and then flatter themselves those whose sides they have in this manner tried to tiekle:

The men who thus address the mechanic of the United States insult them, and beiray their own vulgarity-they do not know the men they seek to instruct, and this is unpardonable in those who assume the right to counsel them. It the disseminators of this twad dle were placed in a condition to be contras ted with the mass of mechanics, they would discover their own deficiencies, and ever after confine their silly counsel to minds of their

This offensive kind of rdvice is continually travelling the round of certain papers, and it sure to be copied and sent to their numerous renders by mammoth literary sheers .-Were it confined to this latter class of papers that have character for intelligence and ability also copy the offensive stuff. Let us dish up a dose of it for those of some other occupation than a mechanical one. We have a morecau before us, addressed to mechanics which we have traced through about thirty exchanges, and the substance of it would sound about thus-addressed to lawyers:

" The lawyer is the noblest work of God make the laws in our Legislatures, and ex- self-indulgences?

one in which this was said implied a belief destroyed as privately as it could be done pounds them for his constituents in the courts, The fact however could not be concealed. A be speaks at all the political meetings, and The following paragraph is extricated from friend of a different order from the pious one goes to Congress when he can. Look at him in the annual address recently Jelivered by the last introduced, inquired of the old man why the conneils of the nation—hear how he talks Hon. Wm. Tyrre'l, before the State Agriculhe had done this? His answer was as follows: -there is wiedom on his tongue and industry tural Socity of Georgia. Mr. Y. owns three "No man should live for himself alone in his action, and if he only arruggle enward thousand acres of the best cutou land in Con-Each one should regard the common good, he may yet rise into the best society. Sobri- trl Georgiu; should have heaven upon earth, from whence because he gets his living by the tertuous and By excessive cotton culture we are fast bringshould have neaven upon earth, from whence state of the law ing about a state of things in which our newe can save others, our own good being a nat- ink! Is he to be despised for that! They The abandonment of our old and worn planural consequence. If the merchant send out were honorably stained in writing a brief or ratious in Georgia for the cultivation of the his ships to distant parts to obtain the useful possing an opinion. He is the great talker fresh virgin soils at the Southwest, which has commodities of other countries, in order to ben. of our country, if he only keeps solver, and is served the turn of so many when country was efit his fellow citizens, do you not see that he honest and industrious, we can with confi- at a fair price, will not be available, ender an would be far happier when his ships came in ocnee trust that country's liberties to his keep- entirely different condition of things, in the

bout where the mechanic may rise to, if he is been to us a prolific source of wealth will the character of his occupation he must nat- about the manumission of our slaves, nor polurally be prone to dishonesty, idleness, and iticians about catablishing new competitors in any other profession or occupation, whether ownership of this species of property will offensive. In every station of life, from the exhausting our lands." foundation of our Government until the present, in civil and military life, men raised to needs move slowly, but we are pleased to bemechanical occupation have distinguished lieve that it is progressing more rapidly just themselves and shed lustre upon their coun- now that ever before. The heavy necessities try, and we should like to know at what pe- which now press the rotton planter are compelriod of its history, mechanics, and the sons of ing him to think and act; and there is some mechanics, composed no portion of that best thing in those necessities favorable to that sort of the Union, mechanics number among them This is the only sweet which may be gathermen who stand pre-eminent for every quality ed from the bitterness of the present condifellows .- St. Louis Reveille.

Sublimity and Variety of the Bible. The true reason why some literary men disbelieve the Bible, is the one given by Dr. Johnson:- Because they are ignorant of its contents. And the same may be the reason why divine. Mrs. Ellis, in her 'Postry of Lite,' han well said :-

"With our established ideas of beauty, grace, pathos and sublimity either concentrated in lamb within the shepherd's fold-from the milk and honey-from the lonely path of the a rain, in kid alippers wanderer, to the gathering of a mighty mulant host-from the cottage to the throneof the worm that dieth not, to the seraphic depths of hell to the regions of eternal glory hog? If he is; they treat him ar such. -there is no degree of beauty or deformity, lence that may not meet with its full supply; com." -und no condition of humanity excluded from the unlimited scope of adaptation and sympathy comprehended in the language and spirit

Lieut. Lynch, of the Dead Sen expedi-Piller of Salt into which Lot's wife was transcisely on the spot designated by the Bible !-the fragments in a very curious horn which

labor, and another in Tuscaloosa county, also run a thousand spindles - Balt Sun;

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who is now lecpers it might pass without rebuke, for twad- turing in Boston, said the sensible thing that dle legitimately belongs to them; but some pa- follows, in a discourse on amusements, delivared a short time since before the Mercantile Literary Association: Amusements were in dispensable to sound morals. If the young transmitted the President's Message to the were not provided with harmless and virtuous West, that the paper on which the telegraphic upting amusements. Some parents are so uges seven thousand two hundred feet in bragth? much afraid that their children would do wrong

market of the world. As the latter change drunkenness. As a body of men the mechan- planting in California and New Mexico. The ics of the United States will compare with competition will soon reach a point where the as regards intelligence, honesty, or virtue, and cease to be profitable or desirable, unless we such gratuitous counsel from those who have produce breadstuffs, wool and provisions, as no superior claim to the qualities, is peculiarly well as cotton; thereby, improving instead of

society which these insulting paragraphs re- of thought which evolves, not hasty and illcommended them to appire to? In every city advised, but permanent and intelligent action. which can distinguish man as better than his tion of the planting interest. The hope that the present depression may produce comething lastingly beneficial has never described us, and we feel certain of seeing it fulfilled at no distant day .- F. Whig.

A Bir or Human .- We do not reliab truth the less for being occasionally, spiced with a so many readers fail even to read this 'book little humor. The following extract from the report of a committee on Hoge, real before an Agricultural society "down east," contains some excellent hints:

4 Some folks accuse pige of being filthy in the minutest points, or extended to the widest their habits, and negligent in their personal range, we can derive from the Scriptures a appearance. But whether food is best exten kind of gratification not to be found in any off the ground, or from thina plates, is, it other memorial of the past or present time, seems to me marely a matter of taste and confrom the wild beasts of the desert, to the venience, about which the pigs and men henlamb within the shepherd's fuld-from the estly differ. They ought then, be judged consuming locusts, to the cattle on a thousand charitably. At any rate, pigs are not fithy hills-from the rose of Sharon to the cedar of enough to chew tobacco, nor poison their Lebanon-from the clear crystal stream, gushs breath by drinking whiskey. As to their pering from the flinty rock, to the wide waters sonal appearance you don't eatch a pig playof the deluge-from the barren waste to the ing the candy, nor the females among them fruitful vineyard, and the land flowing with picking their way up this muddy village, after

Notwithstanding their heterodex notions; titude-from the tear that falls in secret to hogs have excellent traits of character. If the din of battle, and the shout of a triumph- one chances to wallow a little deeper in some mire hole than his fellows, and so carries off from the mourner clad in sackcloth, to the and comes in possession of more of the earth prince in his purple robes-from the gnawing than his brothren he never assumes an extraim? portance on this account; neither are his brethvision of the blessed-from the still small voice ren stupid enough to worship him for it. to the thunders of Omnipotence-from the Their only question seems to be is he still a

And when a hog has no merit of his own no tendency to good or evil, no shade of dark- he never outs on aristocratic airs; nor claims ness or gleam of light, that does not come any particular favors on account of his family within the cognizance of the Holy Scriptures, connections; and yet some hogs have descenand therefore there is no expression or con- ded from very antient samilies. They underception of the mind that may not here find stand, full well, the common sense maxim, a corresponding picture; no thirst for excel- " every tub must stand upon its own bot-

WALKING THE WATER, -- EXCURSION EXTRACE-DINARY.-Ferry boats'and bridges are dikely to become articles of unnecessary expense. A celebrated india rubber firm of the city of New York have recently "fixed up" a contion has brought home a few fragments of the trivance which will enable a man to fling him self into the river with perfect impunity and formed. We understand that the Lieutenant float there too, aspleasantly as he likes, and as says the pillar is fifty feet high and stands pre- long at he choses, only using his digits for propulsion whithersnever he lists. The thing was We understand that the Lieutenant preserves premically tested on Monday last about noon when a young gentlenian named Lowell leaphe picked up on the shore of the Dead Sen .- ing frum a sleambout at the South Perry, went out with the current and returned with the flood tide to Castle Garden; about five o'clock SLAVE LABOR IN FACTORIES.-The propriet having been about four hours in the wator of the factory in Tuscalooss, Ala makes ter. He came out perfectly dry and warm, a calculation in one of the Southern papers to the astonishment and satisfaction of a numto show that, if the Eastern factories could ber of gentlemen who witnessed the commake cloth at ten cents per yard, he can make mencement and close of the excession. He it at 84 cents. This factory is worked by slave regretted that he did not take along with him a newspaper of a book, to while away the time! to be worked entirely by slaves, which will We expect now to see the North river full of flouring bipeds, furnished with those rubbers, going to and coming from Hoboken .- N. Y.

A Long Message .- The Pittsburg Gazette states, in order to give some idea of the libber performed by the telegraphic operators, when amusements, they would have vigious and cor- signs were made, in the Putsburg office, meas-

that they would not let them do anything! A Jawish Revelation-The Shakers of Al-But when they obtain their liberty, with none fred, Me, have had a revelution, in which they that means, of course, that he is honest.]- to control their pleasures -- never having learn- are commanded to refrain from the was of Look around you and see his labors-he ed to set aright, they were quite sure to riot in swine, and they obey it with sempolous eracl-